EUROPE.

The British National March to Democracy.

Irish Agitation Against the English System of Coercion.

Can a Kingdom Remain Enslaved in an Age of Civilization?

Religious Revolutionism in Russia and Turkey.

Our special correspondence by the European mail at this port embraces letters from England, Ireland, Russia and Turkey—as given underneath—which supply matter of the very highest importance in regard to the existing situation of affairs in the Old

ENGLAND.

The Popular March to Democracy-Sketches in Parliament-Ireland the Grand Diffi-

IRELAND STOPS THE WAY.

Toujours Ireland is as bad as toujours per drix. ch, at least, is beginning to be the opinion of a large proportion of the members of the British House of Commons. Ireland, still Ireland, always Ireland, is the almost universal complaint; and some of the wiser among politicians are anxiously asking themelves when or where it is all to end. lation is at a standstill, on account of the demands of the Emerald Isle. Nothing can be done-not a single bill, however pressing, can be passed; even the vital question of ducation itself has had to be laid aside, in order to make laws for Ireland. Estimates, the Budget, emendations of the poor laws and all the essential ork of the session have been put out of the way, and Parliament has even forgotten to vote the usua money for the maintenance of the public services. English and Scotch members are beginning to growi and lift up their voices in protest against such a state of affairs. "Ireland," they say, "takes up at least two-thirds of every session and we can get nothing done. Discontent and disorder trouble us every year and engross our attention. Is there never to be an end to such a condition of things? Are we always to be climbing up the climbing wave? Would it not be much better for us to give up the island altogether than be thus disquieted? Ireland for the Irish has been the cry these many years. Perhaps it would have been better for us had we years ago recognized the clamor and resigned what we only hold at so costly a price." So deep, indeed, has this feeling latterly become—so strong is the dis-gust that has been awakened by the present reign of terror in Ireland and the seeming hopelessness of all remedial measures—that not a few honorable members, I believe, would be found to vote for a motion which would at once sever the connection between the two coun tries. There are some gifts which are purchased at too dear a price, and Ireland, in the estimation of not a few honorable representatives, is emphatically one of them. "Let them take the island and make what they like of it," is a sentiment which I believe would find a very considerable ecno in the radical ranks were it seriously proposed by a Minister. The whole Senatorial head is weary and the whole heart sick with the present condition of affairs, and almost anything would be welcomed as a change.

has for the time being thrust the Land bill entirely out of sight. Murders, agrarian outrages, robberies, threatening letters, fires, seditious publications and wild public demonstrations have compelled the goveriment at length to take action, and more than a week has been consumed in the arrangement of the provisions of the Peace Preservation act, which been hastily concocted in order to meet the gravity of the crists. That it will do so not a dozen politicians on either side of the House really believe. From the time of the baitle of the Boyne downwards the English legislature has been engaged year after year pass ing insurrectionary acts, outrage punishment acts, maintenance of order acts, suspensions of the habeas corpus acts and others too numerous to mention; and the evil, instead of being remedied, seems

THE COERCION BILL

altogether off the face of the earth.

THE DISCUSSION

of the bill has been upon the whole very tame and uninteresting. This has arisen chiefly from the fact of there being no real opposition to the measure.

Mr. Disraell and his lieutenants are biding their time, and, seeing no opening just now in the ministerial narness, have reserved their shaits for a nuture occasion. They are wise enough to see that if the present Cabinet splits up upon anything it is sure to be upon the question of the government of Ireland. Consequently they have folded their arms on the present occasion and looked on aimost in silence, resolving to let the Ministry bear the full burden of the responsibility of passing an act which, when it comes to be applied, is sure to be received with a howl of execration throughout Ireland. "You have talked about measures to peace to Ireland," argued they; "you have talked about allaying discontent and putting an end to outrage, by cutting down what you call the upas wee of Protestant ascendancy, and removing the anomolies that exist in the relationship between landlord and tenant. You have talked when you should have been acting, and now we shall see what will be the result. We shall see whether this correlve Preservation of the Peace act will be considered by Ireland as a government of that country according to Irish ideas,"

POLICY OF THE TORIES.

In helping the government to pass their restrictive

to Irish ideas,"

Outly of the tonies.

In helping the government to pass their restrictive measure the conservatives have been in a large measure actuated by the hope of heaping coals of fire upon the heads of the Cabinet. They are secretly delighted that such a stringent bill has been found necessary; and they cherish the belief that it may have prove the means of turning the present adminismensure actuated by the hope of heaping coals of fire upon the heads of the Cabinet. They are secretly delighted that such a stringent bill has been found necessary; and they cherish the belief that it finly yet prove the means of turning the present administration out of Downing street. Smarting still under the cruel defeat which they sustained upon the Irish Church question, they are glad to find that the soliting and quieting influence upon the Irish people which the alithors of the act so condenctly predicted. They app furthermore in eostasies at the thought that the Land bill will prove equally inefectual. Mr. Disrael for his part has been quietly of the ling over the fact of the Cabinet of which Mr. John Bright is a member being compelled to turn aside from its "great work of the paclacation of ireland" to pass a bill which nothing short of a reign of terror could justify. At present he has not seen his opportunity to make any use of the fact; but he is both watching and waiting. He has resolved to let Mr. Gladstone pass his bill and go to Ireland to enforce it. Well does he know that but a few months will be necessary to set the whole of the South and Southwest of that country in a blaze. Hot-tempered Irishmen, he is aware, will not be disposed to look with favor even upon Mr. Bright when that gentleman declares that he will try them without a jury, stop the publication and seize the plant of newspapers that preach nationalist doctrines, and take into custody any person who may be abroad at night and unable to give a satisfactory account of nimself. Measures such as these, Mr. Disraell knows, will do much to witcharaw from Mr. Gladstone the confidence which his Irish Church crygained him. Discontent and more outrages are sure to be the result. Englishmen will then become impatient and demand a change of policy, and in the mist of the general disorder the conservatives may once again for a brief period taste the fearful joys of office. Reflecting upon the principle that the Ministry need only be allowed r

England, have been run through, intermingled with oratorical threatenings and saughter. WAR WITH AMERICA. This has been one of the things among others that

This has been one of the things among the possibilities. Extracts were read by more than one honorable gentleman from the Irish press which not only hinded at the probability of such an event, but boldly stated that it was a consummation devoutly to be wished. "America," these journals stated, "is the only real basis of operations against Ireland; but as long as the United States and the mother country are as the United States and the mother country are thuse that will be impossible of on an irish republic. Once the country will assist of one of an irish republic. Once the country are as the United States and the mother country will as a successful descent upon Ireland." Quotation after quotation was made to the above effect, not from one newspaper, but from dozens; and the government unitarily made ship one of their struggest arguments in justification of the enormous powers they are asking for the suppression of the liberty of iccuse of the pregs in Ireland. And indeed these they are assigned to the suppression of the liberty of iccuse of the pregs in Ireland. And indeed these they are assigned to the suppression of the liberty of iccuse of the pregs in Ireland. And indeed these they are asking for the suppression of the liberty of iccuse of the pregs in Ireland. And indeed these they are asking for the suppression of the liberty of iccuse of the pregs in Ireland. And indeed these they are asking for the suppression of the liberty of iccuse of the pregs in Ireland. The case There are dozens of newspapers in Ireland, having a large circulation and influence, which Openity promiting the control of the case. There are dozens of newspapers in Ireland, having a large circulation and influence, which Openity promiting the external control of the whole of the Protestant tory articles have necessarily hier case. There are dozens of newspaper had liberty of the whole of the Protestant tory activated to the whole of the Protestant tory activated to the preds of the protestal of the whole of the Protestant accountry. Th Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright know that it would be necessary to adopt stringent means to stay the course or crime; but they hesitated simply because they were ashamed to acknowledge to the country that their policy of couclitation had entirely failed. Month after month they allowed to elapse, deluded by the hopes that their would be a change for the better; and not until the state of Ireland had become alarming in the extreme did they bestir themselves and acknowledge that their "message of peace" had been a failure. They are now commencing to lock the stable door when the steed is stolen, and their warmest friends are dublous as to the result.

This matter for the present has been got over, but I fear it is only for the present has been got over, but I fear it is only for the present. It is sure to crop up again, and when it does it will be found more difficult to manage than ever. I have already informed you of the split in the liberal ranks over the matter. The radicals and non-conformists insisted that the bill should, to all intents and non-conformists insisted that the The radicals and non-conformists insisted that the bill should, to all intents and purposes, be a secular one, and that the local school boards should not have the power of controlling the religious instruction. This was, of course, resisted by the tories, who, being strong churchmen, very naturally wished to have a denominational system, pure and simple, which would leave religious education almost entirely in the hands of the establishment. At one time Mr. Gladstone resolved to pass his bill with the aid of the opposition; out the demonstrations of his more advanced followers became so threatening more advanced followers became so threatening that he was forced to succumb. He has compromised the matter by agreeing to withdraw the conscience clause and to enact that all religious instruction shall be given at separate hours from those of the secular education. The radicals are satisfied and will now go in for the bill; but the tories have in their turn been displeased and are not unlikely to the comban progress.

IRELAND.

The English "Reign of Terror"-What is Said of the New Coercion Policy-Public Indig-nation and Alarm-"Can a Kingdom Be Enslaved" in Europe? WEXFORD, March 26, 1870.

It would be impossible for me to convey an ade quate idea of the feelings of indignation with which the new Coercion bill of the government is regarded by all classes here. Not since 1846, when the late Sir Robert Peel introduced and carried another coer cion bill, and when the state of the country differed the Irish people so outraged and insulted by English tyranny and intolerance as they are at present. From the determination shown during last session by the present Cabinet to do justice to the Irish people, we were all led to believe that the days of persecution, like Edmund Burke's "age of chivairy." were gone: but, unfortu nately, the conduct of the government during the past week has proved not only how greatly we were mistaken, but how absurd it is for Irishmen to ex pect justice from the English nation. They are, I regret to say, very bitterly disappointed, particu-larly so as they were led to believe by the highest authority in the country, Mr. Gladstone, that Ireland was henceforth to be governed in accordance with Irish ideas. However anxious he may be to rid himself of the responsibility attaching to this expres-sion, Mr. Gladstone cannot make the Irish people believe that he did not make use of it. If we except the disestablishment of the Church, which was no doubt a work perfectly in accordance with the wishes of the Irish people, the government have, up to the present, done nothing to fulfil the promise of the First Minister of the Crown.

THE LATEST AGITATION. No sooner was the Church disestablished than the Irish people began to agitate for an unconditional amnesty for the political prisoners. Public meetings were held all over the country to express the opinions of the people with regard to the imprisonment of these men. They were attended by persons of every class in society and of every snape of religious and political opinion. Even those who were opposed to Fenlantsm joined in urging upon were opposed to Fenianism joined in urging upon the government the necessity, or, at all events, the expediency of opening the prison doors. With the exception of the extreme section of the tory party, the whole nation took part in this work of mercy. What was the result? After weeks and months of agitation, when the will of the nation was clearly and unmistakably expressed, the same Minister, who had promised to rule ireland in accordance with Irish ideas; who had shed what I am reinctantly obliged to call hypocritical tears, over the Neapolitan prisoners, refused to listen to the cry of mercy in favor of those bondined in British dungeons. Then, and not till then, did the people discover that they were betrayed. Indignant, however, as they were, at what they considered, and consider still, an unjustifiable breach of faith, they tried to disguise their feelings in the hope that they might obtain what they expected and wanted most of all, namely, a good land bill, But here again they were disappointed.

Fixity of tenure became the watchword of the Irish nation. The right of the Irish people to live upon the irish soll was proclaimed at hundreds of meetings held all over the country in the interest of the tenant farmer. The principle of fixity of tenure was adopted at one of the largest and, probably, one of the most representative assemblies ever held in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues well knew the wishes and feelings of the Irish people with regard to the Irish land; they knew that the government the necessity, or, at all events, the

would satisfy them; but they kept a dear ear to the cries of the people and proposed a land bill which the whole nation has unlesstatingly pronounced a sham. Nor is this all.

The government is now engaged in garging the mouths of those who are crying out against their deception and injustice, by a bill unsurpassed in severity by the penal laws of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or by the despotism of the Czar. At such a time and under such circumstances it is strange, to say the least, for a liberal government to have recours: to such a cruel and arbitrary measure. And for what? For the suppression of orime among the agrarian population and to prevent the spread of sedition among the ignorant classes of the country, These appear to me to be the two causes which induced the government to propose this 'terriole bill," as a leading London journal calls it. For my parl I must say that I am strongly inclined to "min the massing of this benal enactment was a very false, ill-advised step on the part of the government, and that before long they will discover that they have made a very serious mistake. They were, I readily admit, the most popular English government that ever ruled Ireland, but it must also be admitted that they have passed this bill at the expense of all the popularity they possessed. I do not think that it will either prevent crime or the spread of sedition. On the contrary, it will be the means of doing much mischief, and, as I believe, have the effect of increasing the number of those outrages which it was intended to suppress. The people are disappointed with the Land bill; the Coersion bill aggrieves and insults them. They have lost all confidence in the Brush Parliament. The chicauery of the government during the last few months has made them more disloyal than they ever were before. They are become almost indirerent to Parliaments provided the propose of the people articly at the mercy of the magistracy and the propose of the p

rence, and have contributed in no small degree to degrade the Irish bench in the estimation of the Irish

degrade the Irish bench in the estimation of the Irish people.

To the tender mercy of these flery partisans Mr. Gladstone's Coercion bill is about to hand over the people of Ireland. For example, any person found out of his house in a "proclaimed district" at any time from one hour after sunset to sunrise may be brought before a justice of the peace, and should he be unable to prove to the satisfaction of the magistrate that he was out on lawful business he is liable to be imprisoned with hard labor for six catendar months.

Again, should any misdemeanur, he committed in

be unable to prove to the satisfaction of the magistrate that he was out on lawful business he is flable to be imprisoned with hard labor for six calendar months.

Again, should any misdemeanor be committed in a proclaumed district; should, for example, a landford take it into his head to write himself a threatening letter, a justice of the peace may summon any person before him whom he believes or fancies can give material evidence, and although no person is actually accused of the crime, the magistrate can examine the unfortunate victim of his suspicions, and should the latter refuse to answer the questions that may be put to him he is liable to imprisonment. This is, beyond all doubt, a most arbitrary and despotic enactment. I question very much whether there is a more cruel or severe law in force in any other country in the world. This part of the bill, as it stands, is capable of the most terrible abuse; the magistrates, and even the police, have it in their power to oppress innocent men to their hearts' content, nor do I hesitate to say that many of these functionaries will do their worst. Not until the police and the magistrates have the power, under the provisions of this bill, to ride roughshod over the people and to goad them, as I illmiy believe they will, into acts of violence, will the country and the world have an opportunity of seeing the benefits arising from the Peace Preservation act.

The Irish people regard the bill as a perfectly uncalled for act of tyranny, which the condition of Ireland did not require. They point to the terribe murders committed day after day in England, the crimes of almost all descriptions which darken her moral character, and ask, what steps are being taken be brown in the former case things are generally allowed to take their course, in the latter large rewards are usually offered for the apprehension of the assassin. The English murders are allowed to take their course, in the latter large rewards are usually offered for the apprehension of the assassin. The English

Minister that England requires it far more than Ire

Minister that England requires it far more than Ireland.

THE MORAL.

It is a well known fact that the Irish are moral; murder, unless in connection with the tenure of land, is almost unknown; and had Mr. Gladstone been wise enough to have given a good land bill, he would have succeeded far more effectually in putting a stop to agrarian crime than he may ever expect to do by his coercion bill. If the Irish people are to be governed at all, they must be governed by kindness and gentleness, not by tyranny and oppression. They may be led anywhere, but they will not cease to cry out against the severity of this bill. The feeling of the country with regard to this coercive measure was very well expressed to me a few days ago by an old man, sitting and breaking stones by the roadside. "Ah," he said, "this is England against ireland still."

RUSSIA.

The Religious Question One of the Great Questions of the Day-Influence of the Papal Council in the West and East-Union of the Temporal and Spiritual Power Op-Patriarch of Constantinople Says-Infallibility of the Popes or Universalism of Sr. PETERSBURG, March 23, 1870.

The character and views of the Eastern Church are attracting increased attention in the West. This is especially the case since the idea arose of assembling the present Council at Rome. Until recent times very little was known of Eastern Christianity among even the best informed people of the West for whom there existed but the Roman Catholic Church and Protestantism. These two divisions were for them all Christianity worthy of the name For Rome the Easterns were a collection matics who had to their blindness refused to accept the supremacy of the Pope. For the Protestant world they were a species of Romanists in a lower degree of development and more deeply buried in superstition. The Patriarch of Con stantinople was considered to be the Pope of the East, and the Greek language was supposed to oc-cupy the same position in the Eastern ritual as the Latin in that of Rome. Before proceeding to an examination of the nature of the Eastern Church and some of the popular errors that have existed with regard to it I would call attention to an article published in the Goloss*, of this city, several months ago, a portion of which I give here in translation, thus:-

During the present year ten centuries will have elapsed since the one Church of Christ was divided into two parts—the Eastern and the Western. Ten centuries have these Churches existed independently, holding scarcely any intercourse. The results of this division are such as must have inevitably followed. A difference in outresults of this division are such as must have inevitably followed. A difference in outward form, at first insignificant, increased with time, so that after having been present at an orthodox church service and a Latin mass one could with difficulty believe that these services are the expression of one and the same religion bequeathed by the Man-God. In the spirit of these two divisions of one and the same religion the difference is still greater than in the form. The Eastern Church recognizes as its head our Lord Jesus Carist, who solemally declared to mankind that His kingdom was not of this world. The Western Church recognizes as its head our Lord Jesus Carist, who solemally declared to mankind that His kingdom was not of this world. The Western Church recognizes as its head the Bishop of Rome, attributing to him a quality which belongs to God alone—namely, intallibility. Besides, in contravention to the words of Our Saviour, it has given to this Bishop a kingdom of this world, and placed upon his head, together with the intire, two earthly crowns. This union of temporal and spiritual power, which is so opposed to the teachings of Christ, took place. The Eastern half of this Church solemily protested against the will of the universal or Catholic Church. The Eastern half of this Church solemily protested with such an open violation of Christianity. Photius, the Patriarch of Constantinople, who defended with such energy the traditions of the Father's in accordance with the laws of the Church, refused to acknowledge the despotic usurpation by the Roman Bishop of supreme authority over the Universal Church. For this Rome declared him a schismatic, but the Eastern Church for this time of Christian Islin. Such

a radical difference between the two churches can in no wise be reconciled. It is impossible to expect that the Eastern Church, which for ten centuries has defended apostolic tradition, can forget its history of a thousand years. It is equally impossible that the Bishop of Rome should, of his own accord, yield up that worldly power despotically assumed by his predecessors.

It will be seen at once that, according to the above views, the cause of separation between the East and the West is twofold—the assumption by the Pope of temporal power in the character of an earthly monarch and the claiming of spiritual supremacy

over the whole Church as vicegerent of God.

In a conversation which I had some months ago with the Patriarch of Constantinopie I asked particularly about his views concerning the early condition of the Roman See, as well as the position of the patriarchs and bishops of the East at the present time. His answer was as follows:—

time. His answer was as follows:—
In the universal Church, up to the time that Rome Icil away from the true faith and discipline of Christianity, no bishop arrogated to himself authority beyond the limits of his own diocese. All were considered equal, and the Bishop of Rome was nothing more than primus inter pares—"the first among equals." This position, which was one of courtesy alone, and accorded on account of the dignity of Rome, gave him no right whatever to act outside of his own diocese or interfere in the affairs of another bishopric. In the East the usages of the early ages have been preserved to the present day. The jurisdiction of a patriarch or a bishop does not extend beyond the church committed to his charge. The Patriarch of Constantinople is chief only within the limits of his own patriarchate, and has no right to interfere in the affairs of the Russian and other Eastern churches, although in constant communion with them.

Here is a clear statement from a competent authority, and explains sufficiently the difference be-

thority, and explains sufficiently the difference bebe summed up in one short sentence—the Papal power. Now, all that gives Roman Catholicism its peculiar character has its origin in the Papal power. Now, all that gives Roman Catholicism its peculiar character has its origin in the Papal power—temporal dominion, with political intrigue. As a consequence the annihilation of national enurches; the reduction of bishops to the position of lieutenants of Rome, the obedient servants of its will; an unmarried clergy, without local attachments or participation in the life of ordinary humanity; a mass of dogmatic definitions and doctrines unknown to the churches of the East, and rejected by the Protastant courches of the Rest, such are the means by which the bishops of Rome built up and extended their power, endeavoring to make themselves the Caliphs of the Christian world, the commanders of the failinful. It seems strange when we read Mohammed's account of his going to Heaven on his supernatural steed and receiving revelations from the Divinity. We have, however, a stranger spectacle before our eyes to-day. An old man at Rome contends that he is the Viceroy of Heaven on earth, and possesses the divine attribute of infailibility. Well might the Patriarch of Constantinople call the pretensions of the Pope not only "monstrous" but "biasphemous."

If we examine for a moment the bearing of the doctrine of infailibility we shall find that it involves one of the strangest series of subversions of the history and spirit of Christianity that it would be possible to conceive. First of all, it has been shown beyond a dout that up to the minth century there was no foundation for the supremacy of Rome over the whole Church, and that all the decretals and documents used in later times to prove this supremacy were forgeries. As to the character of be summed up in one short sentence—the Papal

was no foundation for the supremacy of Rome over the whole Church, and that all the decretals and documents used in later times to prove this supremacy were forgeries. As to the character of infallibility it is not nece-sary to make many remarks. The opinion of the world is made up as to its character. There are few who cannot understand that an infallible Pope would mean the disappearance of the Church—that is, the Pope would be the Church.

In the East the case is entirely different. There are few fundamental principles of the early Church have ever been kept in view, and they are as follows:—The Church has no visible Head on earth: its Head is Christ, who is always present with it. The equality of bishops and national churches having their own languages and local usages; the participation of the lay element in the affairs of the Church, an ecclesiastic being considered as a man who has been duly appointed to perform divine services, but as having no other difference from a layman; the infallibility of the Universal Church in the totality of its members, including the faithful of all ages and nations, it is very natural that until recent times few of the men outside the pale of the Eastern Church undersiood its true character. Many of the nations belonging to it being under political subjection, and, on account of various unfavorable circumstances, less developed than the maions of the true position and character of that Church which claims as its great and pre-eminent ment that it has preserved natect the faith, usages and traditions of Apostolic times.

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TURKEY.

The Church Difficulty with Rome-Papal Efforts at Reconciliation-Oriental and Gregorian Discipline-French Influence in Constantinople-Railroad Extensions-Egyptian Diplomacy-Winter Weather.
CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26, 1870.

If schisms and defections from the Church of Rome have in every case been brought about by illadvised measures, and, one may surely say, by shortsightedness of its counsellors, in no circumstance has that Church ever given up a discussion without trying every possible means, short of admitting itat fault, to attain the desired end. Faithful to this rule of action, Pope's delegate, Mgr. Pluym, has been trying all possible direct and indirect means to induce the the spiritual rule of that ambitious and intriguing prelate, Hassoun. But his efforts have so far been insuccessful and are not likely to be of any avail eventually, as, even if the party opposed to him were gnorant of the lact, there are persons whose direct and indirect interest it is to remind them that when, through the intrigues of Rome, they are induced o abandon the creed of their forefathers of the Gregorian faith it was with the hope and with the tacit promise of enjoying greater religious liberties and immunities as a united Roman Catholic Oriental Church than formerly enjoyed as mere members of the old Gregorian Church. It

and with the tacit promise of enjoying greater retigious liberties and immunities as a united Roman Catholic Oriental Church than formerly enjoyed as mere members of the old Gregorian Church. It must not be forgotien, also, that the question at issue between the Pope and Mgr. Hassoun on the one side and the Oriental Catholics and the Porte on the other, involves a political point which the suitary's Ministers are not likely to lose signt of. If in the eleventh century Catholic Germany, after a severe contest with the all-powerful Pope Gregory VII., only half admitted the claims of the Churca of Rome to nominate and enforce the acceptance of all bishops, Mohammedan Turkey is not likely to admit that right in the mineteenth.

The dodge-for I can give it no other more dignified appellation—was attempted when the Porte, through the influence of France, was induced to recognize the Roman Catholic Armenians as a distinct and separate community. A spiritual pastor, Antony Nourigian, was elected patriarch, and after naving been recognized by Home it was demanded that the Porte smould confirm the nominee. This the Turks refused to do point blank, and the matter had to be compromised by the community electing another communal chief entirely independent of Rome and who alone had authority to represent them at the Porte. Through a series of intrigues, too long to go into here, Mgr. Hasyonim managed to get invested with both these positions, and consequently his recognition now would midrectly gain to Rome a polit she had lost at first.

The subscriptions to the new hotery railway loan continued here after my last, and rose for Stamboul, with Smyrna and Saionlea alone, to 70,000 afters of the 70,000 offered. In Germany some 520,000 are said to have been subscripted for, and elsewhere 200,000. The Scheme, therefore, had into the third particular of the capital situation of a government loan, but no mention of a government loan, but no mention of a government loan, but no mention of the line is opened, the formal particular o

severe winter here in Constantinople, and accounts from the interior speak of great suffering among men and bruses. At Stwas alone some 2,000 sheep are reported to have been frozen to death. A very

important article of Turkish produce will also suffer by the severity of the winter—I mean the Balsam rose shrub, which has been frostbitten and is likely to yield a very scanty supply of ottar of rose this

season.

All this, however, except, indeed, we be not fro-Zell ourselves in the interval, will not prevent us witnessing the grand circumcision files which it is said will take place towards the middle and end of May. You may imagine what it will be if I say that some 15,000 boys are to be circumcised at the Sultan's expense on the occasion of the same cere-mony being performed on his son.

ERITISH COURT STYLE.

What Was Worn at Queen Victoria's Drawing Room-Magnificent Display of Beauty, Dress and Diamonds-Velvets and Headdresses-How the Costumes Were Made an Trimmed—Richness of the Laces.
[From the London Court Journal, March 26.]
The drawing room of Tuesday was in very favor

able contrast with the first of the season, which was scantily attended, and left but a faint impression of the wonted grandeur and beauty of this ceremony. The season broke with this week's Court event, and summing it up first from a glance at the assemblage as a whole, as it came in from the Grand Staircase into the green Drawing Room, filed off to the left through the Picture Gallery, to the right hand entrance to the Throne Room, and thence back to the Green Room, again en route for the Grand Staircase, were most magnificent, and such an assemblage of beauty has rarely ever graced our Court. On the first occasion of the year the prevailing colors were yellow and crimson; at this week's drawing room blue and grenat were the most frequent, though it might not be said, nevertheless, that they were the most fashionable, for the new color, the vert draw de Nil, was so considered; it is said to have been suggested by the Empress of the French after her return from Egypt. It has many snades, and is really worthy of the high distinction it has found, and likely to become the rage for a time, as it has, from its varied shades, an adaptability most obliging to the complexions of many ranges of beauty. Still these colors mentioned did not by any means show in a preponderating way, for with the new green, grenat and blue came in endiess mixture of buces on varied material—the new pink, the gros d'argent, yellows, crimsons, amethyst, violet, rose, the pale coral, fawn, and so on, though the pronounce colors, such as that light and beautiful green tule, which was more decided than the eau de Nil, drew admiration, well bestowed, on the graceful wearer.

But amid all the gauzy lightness nothing was won from the splendor of the violet velvets, blue satins, cream-colored velvels, amber and pale flush satins, which, as was mostly the case, those materials were tastered yet of with rare lace, fine levels and very rich underrobes. The debutantes, who have been in league for the general desire to add to the remarkable brilliancy of color, as well as beauty of style, that prevailed, for they had contrived to give picasing relief to the monotony of the white by the introduction as much as possible of colored flowers of a not too pronounced character, of blush roses and pale red roses, and grass and heartsease (may it be theirs ever!) and of pink flowers of some very nondescript character of botany. But the best effects were those in which gold trimming and a kind of gold lace were introduced, vying with the permitted elaboration on t were most magnificent, and such an assemblage of beauty has rarely ever graced our Court. On

tinct change; for instance, there was a new fashiot seen for the first time at court called the "Frou Frou," which is highly becoming the wearers if they have fair hair, and in two or three cases it called have fair hair, and in two or three cases it called forth marked admiration, especially so in the instance of a lady who wore a black plume, which was in striking contrast. For the benefit of those who have not seen the novelty—and those who have worn it as yet are few—we may state that it consists of a chief chignon, not of very great amplitude, worn as the taste may incline, more or less approaching the centre of the head, and then flowing off backwards in a series of rolls of minor chignons and heavy curls, and from the extreme end droop out a lew diminutive ringlets. This "Frou-Frou" is very becoming, and will be the lashion for ballrooms, there is little doubt, as well as the colors cau de Mi and grenat. The hint we gave as to the sombre and rather confirmation-like lobk of the tulle veils and neavy tulle inspets has not been without result, for whereas at the first drawing room four out of five wore those appendages, we are quite understating

tulie inappets has not been without result, for whereas at the first drawing room four out of five wore the fully and the first drawing room four out of five wore the fully veil and lappets on this occasion; and those who, perchance, in listening to respectfully-expressed advice given, came without talle, or substituted handsome lace, must have been thoroughly conscious, by comparison, of the great gain that had resulted to them in the lightness and gracedimess of their headdress.

The costumes were not worn remarkably low, though there was not, and it is to be presumed for years long in advance of us there will not be, an approximation to that style which has been talked of from the other side of the water, but is quite unsuited for such splendor as the scene we have described of Tuesday last, where all was done that art and wealth could achieve and beauty too. The pen of a chronicler is only permitted to faintly echo respectful homage to the beauty of the Court-hardly echo; simply catalogue is the word. We may mention, therefore, that among the beauties of our Court on this occasion were alies Dairymple Hay, Mrs. Furnell, Miss Henry, Lady Londesborough, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Arthur Magniae. Lady Bolleau, Mrs. Meyrick, Mrs. Douglas Murray, Mrs. Burchail Heime, Mrs. and Miss Yarde Builer, Miss Cruchley, and the Hon, Miss Cavendish. Poetic words could only do some of these justice, and then it would be, of course, with the reserve of the name, which we, as mere echoers of respectful remarks, have the advantage of giving names.

The most magnificent costumes at this handsome gathering were those worn by Mrs. Duncan, Lady Dairymple, Lady Londesborough, Mrs. Snowdon Henry, Lady Londesborough, Mrs. Bing-ham Mildmay, Lady Agneta Montagu, Miss Cadogan,

Henry, Lady Ruthven, Madame de Bille, Mrs. Bingham Mildunay, Lady Agnets Montagu, Miss Cadogan, Miss Cratchley, Mrs. Studholm Blownring, Miss Gaskell, Lady Frere, Mrs. Bolckow, Mrs. Hippisley, Lady Scarlett, Hon. Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Layard, Lady Lianover, Mrs. Crutchiey, Mrs. Frank Morrison, Mrs. Paterson, Duchess of Cleveland; Mrs. Du Cane, Lady Mary Primrose, Mrs. Meyrick, Mis. Thomas Fairbairn, Mrs. W. T. Verner, and Lady Emily Hankey.

The gratimes of five débutantes were especially The costumes of five debutantes were especially remarkable for their beauty and tasteinless—namely, those of Miss M. Gregory, Miss Henry, Miss Towniey, Miss Testaferrata Abeia and Miss Hippis-

Towniey, Miss Testaferrata Abeia and Miss Hippisley.

The lace worn was very splendid. The Princess Mary's is renowned, therefore the Princess of Wales patronized Irish lace. Mrs. Layard, for a reason that may be conceived, wore Spanish lace, which was remarkably handsome, while the following ladies also nad magnificent lace:—The Hon. Mrs. Walrond, the Hon. Mrs. Burchail Helme, Mrs. Bingham Mildmay and Mrs. Arthur Bass.

The gems were very beautiful, particularly those of the Princess Mary, Countess of Glasgow, Mrs. A. Beaumont, Duchess of Boxburghs, Mrs. Jones-Lloyd, Mrs. Snowdon Henry, Mrs. Ford, Lady Dairympie, Mrs. Frank Morrison and Mrs. Gardner.

The early part of the day was very warm and pleasant, still towards the time for the first to take them is could seek without danger to costume the comfort of their wraps, and encase themselves even deep within the folds of their dresses, a fashion not unfrequently adopted. But there was more cheerfulness and dash, and there were lively strains of the bands heard as of yore in St. James's, though the early leavers at the last drawing room were not consclous, through the inst bour of arrival of the bands, that they were in attendance on that occasion.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

Daoua Pacha, Turkish Minister of Public Works. Railroad enterprises are starting up in all direc-tions in Western Russia.

At a fire in Moscow, on the 24th of February, six workmen were sufficient and fifteen horribly burned. burned.

The general introduction of beet root sugar manufacture is the subject of a special Russian government commission.

There is to be a polytechnic fair on a grand scale

The Czar has bestowed the diamond cross of St. Andrew upon General Kotzebue on the fittieth anniversary of his entrance into active service. The Darjoeling (India) News gives a list of forty-three tea gardens, in India from which it is expected there will be an out-turn of 24,460 maunds, or nearly 2,003,000 pounds of tea.

A project for the establishment of a Commercial Bank of Southern Russia is under advisement at St. Petersburg. It will be fixed at Odessa; capital, 5,000,000 roubles, to be raised to 10,000,000.

The programme of a Russian government expedition to explore the eastern coast of the Caspian Sen embraces all the points of scientific observation, with a special savant for each branch. The out-ay is estimated at 12,000 roubles. The Batavia (Java) papers publish a letter from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Batavia the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Batavia to the Governor General of N. I., dated 18th December, 1869, arging that steps be taken to bring about steam communication between Java and Australia.

oring about steam communication between Java and Australia.

The treaties entered into b etween the government of india and the Maharajahs of Jeypore and Jodinpore for the manufacture and sale of salt at the Sambhur Lake are published. The sole right of manufacturing and selling salt has been thereby leased to the government.

The India Pioneer notices a very remarkable case which was lately tried at Lucknow. A Mohammedan sued for the restoration of the person of his wife, for whom it was contended that the marriage nad been cancelled by her having embraced Christianity. In open court the woman made a full profession of her new faith. The case was decided in favor of the plaintiff. The woman is said to have been baptized on the same day as her mother and sister.

The Italian army journal, L'Esercito, gives the new schedule for the reduced military force of the kingdom. Exclusive of the Royal Carabineers, the sedentary service and the department employes and officials, it is to consist of 123,000 men, viz.—89,200 infantry of the ime, 11,500 risemen, 11,700 cavairy,

12,300 artillery, 1,700 sappers, 1,000 men in the army train and 1,600 in the administrative corps. The Royal Carabineers will number 18,000 men. exclu-

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

batract of the Monthly Report of the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1870. Mr. Edward Young. Chief of the Bureau of Statis-tics, furnishes from advanced sheets the following abstract of monthly report No. 6, current series, now nearly ready for distribution. This number exhibits the foreign trade of the United States for the month of December, 1869, and the calender year ending the same compared with the corresponding periods of 1868. Reducing our demestic exports to specie values, and adding the amount of the re-exports thereto, a careful analysis of the following table demonstrates the fact that our imports for the calendar year exceeded our exports to the extent of

Month Ending.	Importe.*	Domestic Exports.†	Re-exports:
Dec. 31, 1869	\$33,810,478 21,979,776 468,461,427 881,701,510	44 984 089	22.158,600 1,649,767 29,221,514 20,904,976

† Mixed values. ; Foreign comm

The proportions of the foregoing shipped in Ame-

Vesselr.		Exporta.		
American	\$10,431,843	\$21,241,763	8:59,009	
	19,874,680	30,700,142	1,594,446	

Percentage of total foreign trade carried in foreign bottoms, 66,26. Of the total imports for the twelve months ending December 31, 1869, \$416,718,974 were dutiable, \$267,467,053 entered for consumption and \$195,994,374 entered warehouse.

Of the total value of re-exports for the twelve months \$12,280,063 was dutable, \$16,941,451 free of duty, \$11,647,237 from warehouse and \$17,574,277 not from warehouse. On December 31, 1869, foreign commodities valued at \$51,763,403 remained in ware-house against \$30,730,163 December 31, 1869. The following were the entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in the foreign trade:—

TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1849.

Vestele.	ENTEREED.		CLRABED.	
	Number.	Tone.	Number. 1	Tons.
American Foreign	10,819 19,749	8,438,290 6,768,097	10,011 19,617	3,460,842 5,758,701
Total	80,068	9,191,396	The second second	International Controls
TWELVE MOS		NG DECE		
American	10,098	3,394,226 4,792,750	18,185	8,414,022 4,994,145
Total	27,908	8,186,976	27,937	8,408,167

Indies.
The report concludes with preliminary statements showing the movement of specie and builton at New York, as well as imports, which brings the account of our loreign trade up to and including February.
It has been the aim of Mr. Young, the present Chief of the Burean, aided by his able corps of assistants, to make each succeeding number of these monthly reports increasingly interesting and important to those engaged in commercial manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, as well as to the legislator and political economist.

THE JERSEY CITY ELECTION.

The Returns at Last Sent In-The Entire Democratic Ticket Elected-More About the France-Counting In More Effective than Counting Out.
Only yesterday at noon was the result of Tuesday's

election in Jersey City made public-just forty-one

hours after the closing of the polls. No such thing was never known before in Jersey City or the cities on the hill, and whatever may hi cause of the delay, people say there was an object in it, and all the circumstances in the case furnish good grounds for this opinion. The returns furnished up to Wednesday night showed majorities against two of the leading candidates on democratic ticket the return of whom was considered almost indispensable, not to the party, but to the individuals themselves, who are not yet quite the individuals themselves, who are not yet quite prepared for a political death. Something must be done to save them, so the rumor goes; yet their defeat was considered so certain that betting was made against them yesterday morning, and the case was regarded as settled definitely. A few hours afterwards the judges who had been so tardy sent in their returns, and a sweepling change was effected. The tide was suddenly turned the other way, and to the astonishment of nine men out of ten the entire democratic ticket was declared to be elected. There was a magic power in that last counting which was entirely new to Jerseymen. How it was done is even now understood by many without the aid of any investigation. At all future elections the success of any party which has friendly judges at the polifycan be insured by the "holding back" process. If the returns elsewhere show a deficiency the "counting in" process will settle the matter. It is attended with very little risk, which makes it preferable to the Brookiyn method counting out. Not an honest, impartial man can be found in Jersey City who will not say that this election was a mere larce and that political tricksters whom the people had fairly rejected were uniarly folsted upon them.

It is but just to state in reference to Mr. John Brennan, who counted the votes in the Fifth ward while the judges were asteep, that no more honorable or upright man can be found in Jersey City. He declined the responsibility till called upon by Alderman Sweeny. The precedent, nowever, is a dangerous one. If the judges become intoxicated or full asleep and irresponsibilty till called upon by alderman Sweeny. The precedent, nowever, is a dangerous one in the proved by affidavit that in one listance the cierk of election was offered a large sum to "fix" the baliots, but he sourned the bribe.

It should also be stated that the Chief of Police and his officers performed their duty most creditably, and the failure to have the transgressors of the law committed for trial is not their faul prepared for a political death. Something must be done to save them, so the rumor goes; yet their de-

THE SUPPOSED SUICIDE IN THE BOWERY.

The remains of Dr. Henry Marshall, who was found dead in his room at the New England Hotel, corner of the Bowery and Bayard street, under circumstances which induced the bellef that he had purposely killed himself, has been removed to an undertaker's to await the result of an investigation undertaker's to await the result of an investigation before Coroner Keenan. In the meantime friends may appear and claim the body for interment. Judging from the effects found in deceased's room he must have been in reduced officumstances. Pawer tickets for a silver watch and other articles pleaged at a shop in Greenwich street, newspaper clippings, meerschaum pipe, pouch of tobacco, &c., were among the articles discovered. An order for forwarding a trunk, of which the following is a copy, was found among some unimportant papers:

HENRY WHITAKER, Esq., PortJervis, N. Y.:...
DEAR SIE—Please forward my trunk by express to New

DEAR SIZE-Please forward my trunk by express to New York, to remain in express office until called for. To this order no signature was attached. On the

"9 P. M.—I accept the issue. Oh. my mother! my mother!"
To-day Wooster Beach, M. D., will make a post-mortem examination on the body, in order to determine the real cause of death. Coroner Recent will noid an inquest.